

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED BY VON BUELOW.

Firm Stand Taken on Samoan Affairs—German Firms to Claim Heavy Damages from Us in Cuba.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BERLIN. Feb. 28.—The commercial and political relations between Germany and foreign countries formed the principal subject of discussion in the Reichstag today. Count von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to a number of interpellations, most important of which were those referring to the situation in Samoa, Count von Buelow said.

"The General Act of 1880, the triple treaty of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, was established over the Samoan Islands. If condominium is to be maintained, it is to be maintained in the case with tridominium.

"Since the beginning of tridominium in Samoa there has been no lack of friction between the representatives of the three powers, which was due to the disorderly character of the population. In 1893, a broke out between the followers of Matafua and Matanua. The German and British naval forces intervened, and the German ship was to be installed as successor to Matanua.

"Last year the three powers proposed that Matanua be brought back and Matanua concerned. At this juncture Matanua died. The three powers declared that his death was no impediment to the recall of Matanua, who returned on board a German war ship to Samoa, to be installed as successor to Matanua.

"An opposition party arose, who proclaimed Tann, who was still a minor, a candidate for the throne. The Chief Justice, however, was appealed to, who decided in favor of Tann. Open fighting ensued, resulting in Matanua's victory. The three powers recognized the fact accomplished, and a provisional government was formed from Matanua's followers.

"The final settlement of the succession rests with the powers. I hold strongly to the hope that we shall succeed in disposing of these latest Samoan troubles with due respect to German rights and interests, and in a manner which corresponds with the friendly relations existing between the three governments concerned.

"We are prepared on our part to consent to a clean separation, if the two other powers consent. But as long as this agree-

KINGS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY. COMMANDER OF THE BARK GALATEA DESERTED HIS SHIP AND CREW TO DIE.

Paris Papers Declare That Sovereigns Were in a Conspiracy.

PARIS. Feb. 28.—The Rappel and other papers state that the papers of the Royalists which were recently seized show clearly the existence of an Orientalist plot, which had been aided by subscriptions by certain foreign sovereigns.

The plot was to be carried out by a general who, it was expected, would soon become Minister of War.

The Orientalists intended to act as soon as the general took office, but M. Deroulle's action spoiled the plan.

The Figaro does not believe that the existence of a plot can be proved, but the authorities are convinced that they have foiled a dangerous conspiracy.

BRITISH ACCUSE THE GERMANS IN SAMOA.

Correspondent Declares the Natives Were Urged to Kill All the English.

London, March 1.—The Daily Graphic publishes this morning from a Samoa correspondent a story of recent events there, attributing the whole trouble to the attempts of Germany to upset the Berlin Treaty and to secure supremacy in the islands.

The correspondent says: "The Germans, long jealous of growing British influence, seized the opportunity to break faith. Matanua's party would undoubtedly have been victorious if supplied with arms and ammunition, as the Germans supplied Matanua, but the British, loyal to the treaty, refused to supply either party.

"The correspondent then proceeds to describe what he calls the 'German plot to induce Matanua's force of 5,000 men to take the islands by storm.' He says on this point: 'The Germans tried their utmost to make the natives attack the British Consul and the mission house, where the Consul was giving refuge to British subjects. It was only respect and fear for the British flag that the natives back. The Germans told the natives to kill all the English missionaries and to sweep the island of English life. The looting was terrible. Twenty villages were utterly wrecked, the houses destroyed and the villagers left destitute.'

SOUTH AMERICAN RULERS GETTING TOGETHER.

Presidents of Chili and Argentine Met, and Now Peru Is to Be Invited to Come In.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 28.—It is asserted here on reliable authority that President Errazuriz, of Chili, who has just returned to Santiago de Chile from a cordial conference with General Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, has invited President Pizarro, of Peru, to a conference regarding issues pending between Peru and Chili.

The idea is considered excellent, as likely to settle all questions in controversy, but it would be difficult to carry out such a plan in the present political conditions prevailing in Peru. The President Pizarro has just been elected, and his position is not yet firmly established.

Dying of Scoury in Dawson. Seattle, Feb. 28.—Advices from Dawson say that men are dying of scoury in the suburbs of that city. Recently John McCall was found almost dead in a tent on Victoria beach. His food was gone and he was waiting for death, unable to do anything to help himself. His partner had been taking care of him, but was stricken with scoury and hastened to Dawson for medical aid.

Spanish Cruiser Springs Aboard. Ferrol, Spain, Feb. 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Meteoro, formerly a German steamer, sprang aboard here to-day and was towed into shallow water, where she grounded.

PEACE NOW WITH GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

United States Assumes Protection of Her Citizens There and the Kaiser's Ships to Be Withdrawn—Skirmishing Along the Lines Around Manila.

WASHINGTON.

Feb. 28.—The German Government has

set at rest effectively the rumors of a purpose on its part, directly or indirectly, to embarrass the United States in the Philippine Islands and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from Philippine waters and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States Government.

The action taken is regarded here as a stroke in diplomacy which will be removed all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila, and notice to all the world, and especially to any Americans who entertained any suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German Empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

By its Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in our hands. The announcement of this act by the German Government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had been discovered in houses, a vessel at Manila.

These rumors spread despite the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the United States Government, so that it might be reasonably expected that it would be the Government to receive the first news of any disaster or collision at Manila, and that at the White House, War Department and Navy Department positive denials were made of the receipt of any news, lending even in the slightest degree to confirm the rumors.

German Ships Withdraw.

Finally at the close of the day, and after the official close of the departments, an announcement was made of the reason for the withdrawal of the German vessels. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports. Everything was absolutely quiet last night, both inside and outside the city. The Commissioners appointed by President McKinley to study the conditions in the islands are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

Commission at Hong Kong.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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Hong Kong, Feb. 28.—Professor Chouan of Cornell, and Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, members of the commission appointed by President McKinley as an Advisory Board for the government of the Philippines, have arrived here, and are the guests of Commodore Schurman and Worcester to-day, after a long consultation with Wilder, who expressed himself as satisfied with the outlook.

They are especially pleased with the action of President McKinley in restoring to the wealthy Cortes family the great estates illegally confiscated by the Spaniards.

President Accepts the Trust.

The President very promptly accepted the trust and there will be no German ships at either Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries. It is not known here at this moment just what German ships were actually in Philippine waters. The press reports have mentioned the arrival at Manila of the German flag ship Kaiserin Augusta a few days ago, and if Berlin accounts are accurate she is the only representative of the German navy there, for the Irene sailed away some weeks ago.

It is possible that by assuming this responsibility the United States Government has accepted liability for damages that may be sustained by the German residents and interests at Manila, but it is probable that the application must have been granted and responsibly assumed. It is believed that Admiral Dewey and General Otis had assured the German commander of the Augusta of their ability to protect every citizen in Manila as a reason why German forces and marines should not be landed. It is official opinion that whatever the responsibility for damages, it will not be too large for the benefit which will accrue.

Skirmishing Along the Lines.

Manila, Feb. 28.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties to-day are Captain David S. Miller, of Company G, Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. Both were seriously wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters near Calocan.

A battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry relieved the battalion of the California Volunteers at the point of Macat to-day. The latter will be ordered soon to withdraw.

At 9 o'clock the same evening the Garton was in sight and took off the remainder of the crew of the Galatea at a great risk. The high seas running prevented the boat launched by the Garton from approaching the Galatea, and the men on board the latter donned life jackets and were hauled through the water, one of them having an arm broken while being rescued. The crew of the Galatea confirm the story told by the second officer. They said that the Galatea was in a position to threaten 'to drill a hole' in the first man entering the boat without his orders.

Captain Lewis resided in Portland, Me.

CHRISTIAN'S FAMILY PARTY.

Empress Dowager of Russia and Her Daughter to Visit the King.

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—Arrangements are being made at the Amalienborg Palace for the arrival of the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Princess of Wales, who are expected here on a visit to King Christian early next week.

Princess Victoria of Wales will be the guest of her sister, Princess Charles of Denmark, who occupies a spacious apartment in the large palace of the King of the Helles.

England May Ask Indemnity. London, Feb. 28.—Hon. Philip James Stanhope, Liberal, asked the Government in Commons to-day to make friendly representations to the United States on the subject of pecuniary compensation being granted to the relatives of the Englishmen who were victims of the unfortunate shooting accident at Manila. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, said the British Consul at Manila had telegraphed the fact of the shooting, but the Government must await a full report on the subject before forming an opinion on the points raised.

A Conference of Presidents.

Santiago de Chile, Feb. 28.—President Errazuriz and his suite have returned from Sandy Point, where he has had cordial conferences with President Roca, of the Argentine Republic, which are expected to have beneficial results for both Chili and Argentina.

Spanish Senate Upholds Treaty Provisions.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 118, to-day rejected the bill ending the Philippine War.

Announcements of auction sales

that take place to-day will be found on "Want" pages.

BERLIN'S BEAUTIFUL THIERSGARTEN SACRIFICED.

Many Trees Cut Down to Save the Kaiser from Concealed Assassilants.

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Berlin, Feb. 28.—The Volkszeitung to-day publishes columns of complaints from prominent citizens of Berlin of what is termed barbarous vandalism on the part of the municipal authorities because the beautiful forest-like Thiersgarten has been partly destroyed. Hundreds of large oak trees have been cut down during the past two months.

The Volkszeitung claims that the authorities were prompted by the secret police, who claimed that it was impossible to watch over the life of Kaiser Wilhelm, who takes a daily promenade in the Thiersgarten, unless the trees were cut down.

Lord Charles Beresford

Sails for Home to-day.

Entertained at a Small Dinner and Reception by Former Mayor and Mrs. Hewitt Last Night.

Former Mayor and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt gave a dinner last night in honor of Lord Charles Beresford, who has been their guest during his stay in this city.

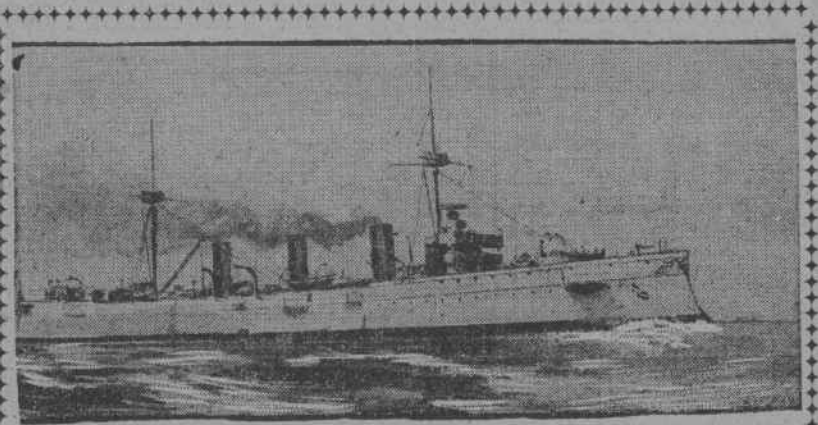
The entertainment was intended as a farewell to the distinguished visitor, who sails for Europe this morning on the St. Louis.

The table decorations of American Beauty roses were particularly tasteful. The dinner was of nineteen covers. A small reception was held during the evening.

The guests who came after dinner numbered about thirty.

Lord Beresford made a trip out of town yesterday, and there were therefore no social functions in his honor during the day.

Lord Beresford has expressed himself as delighted with his visit here, socially, and he has been greatly interested, he says, in his observation of American business affairs. Society will retain an impression of the pleasantest sort of Lord Beresford's stay.



The German Cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, Now at Manila.

to embark on the transport St. Paul tomorrow.

Dewey Demolished a Church.

The wreck at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Calio from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Mountbuck. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition to the rebels. The factory is said to be the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over 2,000 of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Pandacan by an officer of the Washington volunteers.

Hunting the Filibusters.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports. Everything was absolutely quiet last night, both inside and outside the city.

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tends to act toward the Americans in the Philippines as the Americans acted toward the Spaniards in Cuba."

Oregon Has Left Honolulu.

Honolulu, Feb. 23.—The battle ship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed for Manila, February 20.

Princeton Repairs Completed.

Suez, Feb. 28.—The United States gunboat Princeton has proceeded from here for Manila, her repairs having been completed.

Blockade Running Is Easy.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Conditions in the Philippines favor the blockade runners to the utmost, and the task of keeping munitions of war out of the hands of the natives will be difficult provided they have the money to purchase the goods. The fact that these can be bought in the open market in Asia cannot be made a matter of complaint by our Government, for the reason that it always has maintained the right of neutral citizens to engage in such business, so all that can be done is to try to seize the arms when they are afloat and about to be landed in the Philippines.

No More Ships to Be Sent.

It is said at the Navy Department that there is no probability that additional ships will be ordered to reinforce Dewey's fleet in the near future. The department can scarcely spare any more of the smaller gunboats, and that is the only kind of craft needed to police the Philippine Islands and cut off smugglers. The big ships would be very expensive to maintain, and from their great draft would find it difficult to run down the little coasting schooners and light draft steamers which abound in eastern waters. The Casca sailed to-day from Port Said for Suez on her way to Manila. She should arrive here in about three or four weeks, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the fleet. Admiral Dewey's purpose is to make a second attempt to cut off further supplies of arms and ammunition to the insurgents. These, it is known, are going into the islands in small quantities by the wealthy Cortes family, the great estates illegally confiscated by the Spaniards.

Denial from Japanese Officials.

At the Japanese legation here the report that Japan is assisting in smuggling was characterized as "pure fiction." It was pointed out as an evidence of its inaccuracy that all the importation and exportation of arms and ammunition in Japan is in direct control of the Government. It is impossible for any such large shipment to leave the country without Government intervention.

Philippine Fugitives in England.

London, Feb. 28.—Senator Luna, the colleague of Aguinaldo, arrived here yesterday from Montreal. He said to the Journal correspondent: "My coming here is due to the irritation which I feel caused by the action of the American detectives and agents of the Secret Service. These men have been following me from Washington to Canada. I have been free from their molestations for a single moment. I will now act as the president of the European Union of the Philippines."

Aguinaldo himself will arrive in Liverpool on Thursday on the steamer Labrador.

British traders in Manila have called repeatedly on the Government to order the office of Smith, Wood & Co. were gutted. The British Consul at Manila advised the traders not to take part in meetings of protest against the bombardment of Iloilo, but rather to trust in an application through the British Government to the United States for compensation of whatever damage may result to them.

There's a Yankee Governor of Guam.

Com. Taussig, of the Bennington, the First Man in the Office.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived to-day and reports that Commander Taussig of the Bennington, is the first American Governor of Guam.

The American flag went up over the new possession at 10:30 a. m. February 11 was raised over Fort Santa Cruz in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, the main harbor of Guam, and was saluted by the guns of the Bennington.

Simultaneously was raised over the Government buildings at Agaña, five miles distant, and was saluted by a battalion from the Bennington and a company of native militia with a field battery.

Nicaragua's Rebel Commander Gives Up.

General Reyes Surrenders to the Captains of a British Cruiser and United States Gunboat.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 28.—General Reyes, the rebel commander, surrendered voluntarily yesterday at Bluefield to Captains Symonds and Burr, respectively of the United States gunboat Marietta and the British second class cruiser Intrepid, who then landed eighty marines for police duty.

Washington, Feb. 28.—President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, today sent the following telegram to Mr. Correa, charge d'affaires here, officially announcing the collapse of the revolution: "All is ended at Bluefield. Country tranquil. ZELAYA."

Cleaving Havana's Parks of Troops.

Havana, Feb. 28.—General Ludlow has ordered the destruction and disinfection of the Spanish forts at San Diego, near Regia. This is done to make room for the camps of the Eighth and Tenth regiments, which will move from the Havana parks in a few days.

POPE TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL AND SUFFERS SEVERE PAIN.

Fatigue and Cold Cause the Supreme Pontiff to Succumb to an Attack of Chills and Fever.

ROME.

Feb. 28.—The Pope was taken suddenly ill this morning and his audience was suspended. His Holiness had a prolonged fainting fit.

The Pope had a fatiguing day yesterday, receiving congratulations on the approaching anniversary of his coronation, and complained of the cold, which has been intense for two days.

This morning the Pontiff complained of a pain in his side. Dr. Lapani found some fever and ordered the patient to remain in bed and take a complete rest.

Dr. Lapani will sleep at the Vatican to-night. He declines to give any information. Dr. Mazzoni also visited the Pope professionally during the day.

Callers at the Vatican have found everything in the usual condition there, and all inquiries were met with the denial that the Pope's indisposition is serious.

His Holiness rose this morning at 11, but Dr. Lapani insisted on his return to bed, as he was suffering from fever, following a general chill, with pains in the lumbar region. Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, paid several visits to the Pope in the course of the day.

The receptions for March 2 and the following day have been countermanded. The diplomatic dinner, arranged for Thursday, the invitations to which have been issued by Cardinal Rampolla, will be given. To-morrow the Osservatore Romano will publish an official bulletin regarding the Pope's illness. In the meantime the clerical papers are silent on the subject.

London, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "He feared the Pope has pneumonia and will not recover. Cardinal Oreglia, doyen of the Sacred College, has been in the apartment of His Holiness the entire evening."

NEW METHODS IN FRENCH COURTS.

Senate Passes the Bill Providing for Open Revision Trials.

PARIS.

Feb. 28.—The Senate, to-day, by a vote of 155 to 125, adopted the principle of the Trial Revision bill, providing for changes in the methods of the Court of Cassation.

Minister of Justice, M. Lebreton, appealed earnestly for the passage of the measure, advancing as an inducement that the proceedings before the entire Court of Cassation would be public and conducted on the same lines as ordinary trials. He added that he had not from the outset believed it possible to quash the conviction of Dreyfus without a retrial.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, said he knew his duty, and that was why he had submitted the bill, which was adopted in the Chamber by the Republican majority, and that alone proved the Government was not influenced by certain groups and leagues. He doubted whether his opponents were equally free from reproach on this ground. He had not hearkened to any suggestion about the army, whose loyalty he was glad to reaffirm.